

## REPUBLICAN BANNER.

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## REPUBLICAN BANNER.

DEVOTED TO POLITICS, AGRICULTURE, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Vol. 3.—No. 21.

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, OCT. 30, 1855.

Whole No. 125

## NO IV.

## The Duty of the United States.

The following extract from a speech delivered by Hon. A. H. Stephens, before a great Mass Meeting of the Democrats in Georgia, is eminently worthy of profound consideration:

Mr. Stephens said he wanted the people to hear his words and remember them. He came to speak not to their passions, but to their reason—not to their hearts but to their heads. He had confidence in the people and their capacity to govern themselves. They needed no secret dictators; and he had no fears for the result when he saw them, as then, feeling and interest in public affairs, and determined to examine into them. The question was merely this: Were they willing to live under the Constitution of their fathers, or did they want another? We have formerly differed about measures, but now the difference was about a form of Government. The know-nothings propose to substitute their supreme council for the present Government, and their Constitution for the Constitution of the country. Let the people choose. Which would they have—the Constitution of their fathers, or that of the know-nothing Council? That was the real question. He had the know-nothing Constitution in his hand. It was genuine, and he knew it. It declared that the Supreme National Council should "decide all matters appertaining to National politics," that it should have power to "tax," and "power to punish," without limitation or restriction. This was more power than was claimed for Congress.

Our forefathers guarded our liberty with checks and balances. It made the Senate a check upon the House—the President a check upon the Senate, and the Judiciary a check upon the President. But this party claimed all these powers for its secret National Council alone. Here was power to decide our National politics—power to tax and to punish—power over the sword and the purse—in short, all the great powers of government, in the hands of a few men, and men not chosen by the people at all. What then was the use of our Constitution of our government? This party made another Constitution and Government for us. Would a freeman acknowledge their right to tax him? To punish him? To decide all political questions for him? What was the question? Did the people want a new Government? Were they tired of the Constitution of Jefferson and Washington and Franklin? They must choose between them. They must say whether they wanted another form of Government. He held in his hand the two Constitutions. The one made by our fathers, the other by the know-nothings. Choose ye this day which of the two ye will have.

## SOUND ARGUMENT.

The following incident was related by the Rev. Dr. Brown, of Mississippi, in the course of his speech at the first anniversary of the Southern Aid Society in New York:

On one occasion, and that not very long ago, not five hundred miles from this city, a young ministerial brother whose acquaintance I had made, and with whom I had spent several very pleasant evenings in social intercourse, interchanging opinions and experiences North and South, walking across the floor, and as it seemed, in thoughtful mood, his brow knitted, and his countenance sad and cast down. Suddenly, as if unable to longer repress his feelings, he turned round and said:

"Oh, Mr. Newton, I feel so bad!"

"Why," said I, somewhat surprised, "what is the matter?"

Still wringing his hands in apparent agony, he replied:

"Oh, sir, I am thinking about the poor slaves!"

My surprise and alarm, which were but for an instant, gave place almost immediately to another feeling, and I promptly replied:

"Oh, yes, I think I know how to sympathize with you, I feel bad, too, very bad. I have felt so ever since I came North, and have passed through the streets of your city. The poor, wretched, down-trodden, beastly looking objects that I have seen, in the shape of human beings, begging and bawling about your streets, and huddled away in the squalid dens of your alleys. And especially your free negroes; O, what—"

A downright hearty laugh from my ministerial friend showed me that I was understood.

"Now, my good friend, why do you not go South and preach to us and our poor negroes?"

"Why, because you will not let me!"

"Won't let you—why, yes we will. We want all you can get."

"But if I go South to preach, you will hang me!"

"Not if you preach the Gospel of Christ," said I; "and if you should come there to preach any other Gospel than that you ought to be hung."

Was I not more than half right, Mr. President? Paul says that if he, or even an angel from heaven, preach any other gospel, let him be accursed; and we know it is written, "Cursed is every one that lengtheneth on a tree."

**BREVITY AND CANDOR.**—General Simpson's despatch announcing the attack on S. Bastopol, is short but not sweet. It is in these words: "The French attacked Malakoff, and we attacked the Redan; they succeeded, we failed. This is vigorous and expressive, and hides nothing and apologizes for nothing.

**KNOW-NOTHING PROFESSIONS AND PRACTICES.**—The Hampden (Mass.) Statesman says of the Know Nothing club at Thomdike: "The president bought a Congressional church at auction and sold it to the Catholics, making \$400 by the operation; another obtained the office of deputy sheriff; and one, the most fortunate of all, married a pretty Irish Catholic girl!"

"THE FATHER OF SAM."—At a meeting of the Know Nothings in Independence Square, Philadelphia, on Friday night, the 5th inst., the notorious Ned Buntline was introduced to the meeting as the "Father of Sam," and the crowd shouted with joy.

For the first position within the Republic's gift, too careful a discrimination can not be observed in the selection of the individual. *Principia non homines* is a motto admirable within itself; but it is measurably valueless, unless in its administration it have MEN of ample capacity and towering character to sustain principle. The officer as much as the office ought to command, particularly in the instance of President, unqualified universal respect. Without enjoying such consideration, his duties cannot be otherwise than laborious, difficult, and perplexing in the extreme, from the day of his inauguration.

He should be the superior, and conscious of the fact himself, of any of his Cabinet Ministers, even of the Union. He should possess unyielding integrity, an accomplished education, experience, in governmental affairs, eminent discrimination, sound judgment, equanimity of temper, resolution, firmness, frankness, industry, and a good physical constitution. He should be by association and by principle a gentleman, a gentleman in that sense which would preclude him from doing any other than a virtuous private act, and, therefore, render him incapable of committing, knowingly, a wrong official one. Not the least of all, he should be an uncompromising constitutionalist—his past life and that respect, having been a reliable pledge to what his future would be—thus affording an insurmountable barrier to the success of any of the political schemers, charlatans, and disorganizers who threaten our ruin.

We can see in our imagination the counterbalance of the considerate, true patriot, as he peruses this, whether he resides on Free or Slave soil—brightening, and his eye sparkling with joy, eagerly inquiring, can such a man be found for next President? To the inquiry we are not prepared just now to respond. But we have just their number is legion (and we trust their number is legion) that the perpetuity, glory, and welfare of the Union require the services of one who comes up to the standard we have pictured, unite with us in searching for him. If he be found, and we believe he could, why should he not be hailed with acclamation, and mere partisan wire pullers—who rule through conventions and quarrel for and over "flesh pots" after elections, be forced to accept and proclaim him? Let us seek honestly and seek diligently for an object upon which so much depends. We shall in a subsequent number give the result of our own inquiries on the subject. In every aspect of the case, in which our destiny is involved, the next Presidential Election will be of incomparably more importance, than was any one that has occurred in our history.

## SPIRIT OF '76.

**MR. CLAY'S SUCCESSOR IN THE SENATE.**—Senator during the recent election in that State, addressed several powerful things assemblages, announces in a recent letter his determination hereafter to act with the democratic party of the Union. Mr. Dixon is the successor of Henry Clay in the United States Senate, and is a gentleman of great weight of character and influence.

HENDERSON, Sept. 24, 1855.

**GENTLEMEN:** I am in the receipt of your favor of the 15th inst., requesting me to be present and address a mass meeting of the democracy, to be held at Paducah on the 27th inst. You are right in supposing that it is my intention to co-operate in future with the democratic party. The whig party, with which I have so long acted, has no longer a political existence. I have no party now but my country. To this I shall not cease to be faithful. The American party, divided as it is into two great sectional parties, the one northern and the southern, can only injure where it would serve the country; for, instead of strengthening the national men of all parties, it can only divide them in all the elections, when union and concert of action are necessary for the salvation of the country. As far as I can judge, the democratic party, although weakened in the free States, is still national, and still co-operates with the southern democracy in opposition to the abolitionists and free-soilers of the North, who, to destroy the institution of slavery, would rend the Union asunder and bury beneath the ruins of the constitution the liberties of the country.

I regret, gentlemen, that circumstances over which I have no control will prevent my being with you on the occasion alluded to.

I am, very truly, your obedient servant,  
ARCH. H. DIXON.  
L. C. TRIMBLE, R. I. J. TWYMAN, and others.

## NEWSPAPERS.

Judge Longstreet, whose views on any subject are sensible, practical, and worth treasuring, thus sets forth the value of a newspaper:

"Small is the sum that is required to purchase a newspaper, and most amply remunerated is the patron. I care not how humble and unpretending the gazette he takes it is next to impossible to fill a sheet, fifty times a year without putting in something that is worth the subscriber's price. Every parent who sends his son to school, should supply him with a paper. I well remember what a difference there was between those of my schoolmates who had, and those who had not, access to newspapers. Other things being equal, the first were always decidedly superior to the last in debate and composition at least. The reason is plain; they had command of more facts. Youths will peruse a newspaper with delight when they will read nothing else."

## "STOP MY PAPER."

The following remarks are too good to be thrown aside, without a passing notice. They are true to the letter, and suitable to all localities. We are of opinion that the weakest capacity cannot fail to understand them.

It is astonishing what exalted notions some persons have of their own importance. They seem to imagine that they are altogether necessary to the onward roll of our little world, and that if, by any means, they got shoved out of the way, the screws would be so loose that the old machine would no longer hold together; and of course, if such important personages only say to the editor "stop my paper," the whole establishment must go to pot instantly. We have often laughed in our sleeve—though outwardly we looked as grave as an owl—when one of these regiments of the world marched into our office, and ordered a discontinuance of his paper. And it always does us good to see how the starch is taken out of him, while the editor smilingly replies: Certainly, Sir, with the greatest pleasure, just as soon as the clerk has entered a hundred or more new names, which have just been sent in. "The mighty man whittens down like the narrative of a whiff of snuff, and he shrinks away, muttering to himself, 'well, he has not ruined him after all.'"

These individuals who stop their paper on account of some trifling which has found its way into their cranium, are sure to watch the time of next issue, thinking that another number will not make its appearance and they are sure to borrow their neighbor's copy to see if it does not contain the editors farewell address to his readers.

We once knew a minister who, in describing a christian's character, and the circumspection of his walk, said the way to heaven required as much care as did for a cat to walk on a wall covered with broken bottles without getting her paws cut. It is something so with an editor.—*Ex. Paper.*

We had the pleasure yesterday of shaking hands with the now world renowned Arctic explorer Dr. Kane. His gray hairs and furrowed face plainly tell the story of his hardships and sufferings. His appearance indicates two score and ten; in reality he has just entered his 35th year. His form and physique are not what is generally fancied to be in keeping with a dandified spirit, daring exploits, and herculean undertakings. He is below the medium height, with a spare, delicate frame.

He arrived in Washington at half-past eleven o'clock yesterday morning, and proceeded at once to pay his respects to the President of the United States, by whom he was most cordially received. He next visited the Secretary of the Navy, where an equally cordial welcome awaited him. His presence everywhere during his brief stay produced a marked sensation. He left in the afternoon cars for New York, where although nominally on a furlough he will spend some time in preparing the official account of his expedition, and which he expects to complete in the course of two or three months.—The narrative part of the expedition, which is likely to prove exceedingly voluminous, cannot be prepared for the press for many months to come. In the brief account of the expedition published in this and other papers, a serious error inadvertently appears. The arena of the great Polar sea, discovered by Dr. Kane, is put down at three hundred miles. It should have been three thousand miles, and when the charts, now in the course of preparation, are completed, it is believed that the area will prove to be even much greater.—*Washington Union.*

A young man of Columbia, S. C., having received a severe wound at the King's Mountain celebration, by the discharge of a cannon, and being in very humble circumstances in life, a subscription was immediately started for his relief, and a large amount was raised, one man giving five thousand dollars.—Wonder if he wouldn't like to be shot again at the same price?

Greens. Patriot.

## CLAY'S OPINION OF EMIGRATION.

"The honest, patient and industrious German readily unites with our people, establishes himself upon some of our fat lands, fills his barns, and enjoys in tranquility the abundant fruits which his diligence gathers around him, always ready to fly to the standard of his adopted country, or its laws when called by the duty of patriotism. The gay, the versatile, the philosophical Frenchman, accommodating himself cheerfully to all the vicissitudes of life, incorporates himself without difficulty in our society. But a different case, none amalgamate themselves so quickly with our people as the natives of the 'Emerald Isle.' In some of the visions that have passed through my imagination I have supposed that Ireland was originally a part and parcel of this continent and that by some extraordinary convulsion of nature it was torn from America, and drifting across the ocean it was placed in the unfortunate vicinity of Great Britain. The same generous hospitality, the same careless and uncalculating indifference about human life, characterizes the inhabitants of both countries. Kentucky has been sometimes called the Ireland of America. And I have no doubt that if the current of immigration were reversed and sent from America upon the shores of Europe instead of being from Europe to America, every American emigrant to Ireland would there find a hearty welcome and a happy home."

## THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF LOUIS NAPOLEON.

The letter to the New York Courier from Paris gives an important item of news relative to the late attempt to take the life of Louis Napoleon. It says:

"A *cento garde* fired upon the Emperor in one of the halls of the palace of St. Cloud, and wounded him slightly on the point of the shoulder. An inch lower and the wound would have been mortal. The assassin was immediately arrested and placed *au secret*. Nevertheless, I am informed that it is known that he was bribed with 300,000 francs (\$60,000) to commit the crime by the Orleansists. These particulars will not reach the public for yet a long time, as the investigation ordered is carried on with the utmost secrecy."

## THE PRINCE GEORGE TRAGEDY.

We learn from the Petersburg Express, the strange death of Mrs. Wm Gill and infant, and the sickness of another child, all under very suspicious circumstances, on account of the sudden disappearance of the husband Wm. Gill. A created much excitement in the above vicinity and many suspected that Mrs. Gill had died from violence. Search was made for Gill, and on Sunday last, his body was discovered in the woods about three quarters of a mile from his residence. It was very much disfigured, as the eyes and nose had been eaten out by the buzzards, and it would not have been recognized only for the clothing. No marks of violence were perceptible on the body, but from the strange fact of the deaths taking place almost simultaneously, it is supposed that the husband had administered poison to his family and finally himself. The little son of Gill is still in a dying condition, also.

An inquest was held and the body of Gill was buried in the woods where found. The whole matter has caused an intense excitement in the neighborhood, and all are of opinion that it was he who was the author of so terrible a tragedy.

Wythville (V. A.) Rep.

**WHAT IS THE CRIMEA.**—Homer calls it the land of the Læbrygonians, who were giants and ate men's flesh, and from whom the "much enduring" Ulysses escaped with some difficulty. The Crimea is also known to tragedy as Tauris, and the custom of sacrificing all strangers upon its altars which then prevailed, shows that from the earliest ages it was a dangerous place for foreigners. Then it was called Cimmericia, the land of darkness. To the sun-loving islanders of *Egean* night and storm and eternal winter dwelt beyond the Euxine sea which only a few adventurous mariners dared to penetrate. (In *note* there is a meaning in that name. It is only Crimea in its full development. It was one of the halls of the Caucasian tribe in their western migration. The Tartars (Scythians they were then called) drove them out and on they went, these wandering Cimmericians. They called themselves Cimbi when they arrived in Europe. A portion of them in Wales, with fantastic legends of the fall of Troy in their early and mythical history, are still known as the Cymry; but they are the parents of all the race of the Celts; and now the invaders, English, French, Scotch, and Irish, are only seeking their ancestral place and make themselves at home after a terribly long absence.—They found there the old Scythian tribe who ejected them. To be sure their former conquerors have not been in possession the whole time, nor very much of it. Little more in fact than half a century is since they finally took it into their keeping; for, after driving out the Cimmericians, they (these Scythian Tartars) were

themselves expelled; but they have come back and got the start of the original owners, who now, after near two thousand years, have just returned to look after the old homestead.

"There is another little association with the Crimea that to us Americans is interesting. One John Smith, the John Smith, the adventurous captain of Virginia, was also a warrior against the Turks or Tartars. He cut off several Moslem turbans with heads inside of them, but was unluckily captured and sold as a slave. He was carried up the Straits of Kerch and into the sea of Azof. Somewhere in the Crimea or thereabouts his captivity ceased. He killed his master, seized his horse and clothes, and rode for dear life and the nearest Russian post, at that time nearly synonymous ideas. He was kindly received and passed along from one Muscovite station to another, back to friends and civilization. With every step a new instalment of gratitude became due from him, which he duly discharged through his heirs and assigns; for he founded Virginia. Virginia one day, with her sister colonies, became the United States of America. England was at war with France and her own royal colonies. The house of Bourbon and the house of Guelf had no leisure to look eastward. In fact, there was not an 'Eastern question' at all. Catherine of Russia, as we know, was not a Russian. The Crimea was hers. France came to the rescue only too late. English country gentlemen were too full of the Middlesex election and the American war, the 'nappery' riots and national debt to think much of the schemes of the Czarina. Their Indian empire was just beginning, and no Napoleon had taught them the value of pashalik of Egypt to the overland route to the East. The fall of the Crimea was but the annexation of a barren Khanet, a revolted State of Turkey. The Austrian Empire could hardly have taken more interest in the annexation of Texas than England then did in the Crimean transfer to Russia. The seeds of future calamity are sown in silence. The tempest is foretold by a little cloud no bigger than a man's hand" which comes out of the sea; but to-day the Crimea is the centre of the world's gaze, and what is now passing on its soil may be changing the whole visible current of affairs.

"We have made, in the foregoing, large draughts on a very entertaining and able article in the North American for October.—*New Bedford Mercury.*"

## HOW TO MAKE ONE FARM EQUAL TO THREE.

In a recent address by G. T. Stewart, Esq., before the Ohio Agricultural Society, he thus speaks on this subject:

"Many farmers are rapidly destroying the productiveness of their farms by shallow work. As they find that their crops are diminishing, they only think of extending their acres of surface, as if they supposed their title deeds only gave them a right to the surface. They think they will take those deeds; study their meaning, and apply the lesson to their fields, they will soon realize in three-fold crops the fact that the law has given them three farms where they supposed they only had one; in other words, that the subsoil, brought up and combined with the top soil, and enriched with the atmospheric influences, and those other elements which agricultural science will teach them to apply to their grounds, will increase three-fold the measure of its productiveness."

"To show to what extent the fertility of the soil may be increased, I refer to a statement in the last Patent Office Report.

In the year 1850, there were nine competitors for the premium corn crops of Kentucky, each of whom cultivated ten acres. Their average crop was about 122 bushels to the acre. At that time, the average crop of wheat per acre in the harvest of Great Britain, on the soil cultivated for centuries, was about double that produced on the virgin soil of Ohio. Why is this? Simply because British farmers are educated men and apply work wisely. They pay back to the earth what they borrow; they endeavor by every means in their power to enrich their ground, and in return it enriches them. If four farmers, instead of doubling their acres, would labor to double their crops, they would find it a vast saving of time and soil, and an increase of profits."

Many of them never think of digging ten inches into the soil, unless they have dreamed about a crock of gold hidden in the earth; but if they would set about the work of digging in earnest, every man would find his crock of gold without the aid of dreams or divination."

"We have great advantage over British farmers in the fact that our farmers nearly all hold the lands which they cultivate in free simple, while in England they are chiefly tenants hiring the land of the nobility, paying enormous rents to the proprietors, besides heavy taxes to the government. Taxes here are comparatively light, and our farmers are their landlords. Hence they have been able to pay three-fold wages for labor to those in Europe, and the cost of transportation, and yet undersell the British farmers in their own market."

Different sounds travel with different velocities. A call to dinner will run a ten acre lot in a minute and a half, while a summons to work will take from five to ten minutes.



From the Cleveland Herald, of Oct. 17.  
MISSING AERONAUT.

It makes one shudder to think of the probable fate of Mr. Winchester, who went up in a balloon from Norwalk, Huron County, Ohio, on the 2d instant. Over two weeks have elapsed, and no tidings have as yet reached his family at Milan of his fate. Whether frozen to death in upper air and thus dashed to earth, or buried in the deep bosom of the Lake, no word has come to tell. While we wonder at his temerity we must pity his probably sad fate. Yet there is hope still, as the last seen of him his airy vessel was wafted towards the north sufficiently inflated, as we are told by the Norwalk papers, for a voyage of from two to three days. May be he landed in Canada, so far from railroads and telegraphs as to prevent tidings yet reaching his home. It is but a hope, however. The Norwalk "Reflector" says:

"It is generally believed here that he is lost. As to the precise manner, if so, there are various opinions. Many suppose that he may have ascended so high that he became insensible and perished from cold. His fate, whatever it may be, is a matter of speculation. We conversed with a gentleman from Milan, a few days since, who told us that Mr. W. had, for some time past, manifested a strong desire for ballooning, and that he had expressed his intention of ascending higher and to make a longer aerial voyage than any other aeronaut had ever accomplished. We are told he took only twenty-five pounds of ballast with him, which was about half as much as he took when he made his ascent from Milan a short time previous."

The Norwalk "Experiment" expresses a hope that the press everywhere, and especially east of us, will speak of the ascension, and if it should be that he has landed safely, information may be sent to his family in Milan.

#### From the South-side Democrat. STATE OF THE FIELD.

One year ago and it really seemed as if the overthrow of republican principles and the republican party in the coming Presidential election was not in the least improbable. The popular wave upon whose winding crest Gen. Pierce was borne into office seemed strangely receding. Politician after politician had gotten disoriented. State after State had fallen from our support. Every element of agitation, dissension, and discord which necessarily exist in all parties had fused into the general opposition to the administration an its truly democratic policy; while apathy and languor brooded, like a pall over the few who stood faithful and steadfast. The great North West where Gen. Scott had not received a single electoral vote wheeled against us, and the influence of Cass, Douglas, Bright and others was scarcely sufficient to moderate the storm—as to subduing it, that was an impossibility. In the North the same lamentable state of things existed—even the granite democracy of New Hampshire shook and trembled. In the middle States an equally alarming prospect presented itself to the patriot. The great State of New York threw its Brennus sword into the scale. Pennsylvania—the key stone of the whole Union, and so with the smaller States of that section. In the whole north, northwestern, and middle States there scarcely seemed a refuge left for struggling though conquered patriotism. The deluge had swept everything, and it seemed doubtful whether or not there could be found a Mount Ararat on which the ark of the Constitution could find a resting place. Such was the gloomy aspect of the skies but a few months since. Now every thing is changed. Each election that takes place exhibits the return of the people to that party and those principles which are, and ever have been the only reliable guardians of the country's honor and prosperity. Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Virginia, Tennessee, Alabama and others are standing true. The reaction against Know Nothingism seems as strong as the delusion which first sustained it. Popular intelligence and popular honesty have triumphed over the ignoble prejudices which constitute the creed of the late Know Nothing party. The capacity of the people to govern themselves has been vindicated. The great fact proven so often before has been again established that the people see in democratic principles the true, real, and genuine development of the idea upon which our institutions are based. Proscription and intolerance have been driven back to their caves. Oath-bound secret political societies have been scourged back into their dens of secret shame.

The hopes of traitors have been blasted, the fears of patriots dissipated. The old ship still rides the subdued waves in triumph and safety. There is no probability that her management will be confided to other hands than those which are accustomed to guide and direct her. The lost field has been regained, and the Presidential election of 1856 will open with every advantage upon the side of the democracy. If every thing a few months back was dark, we can now say, that every thing is bright and cheering.

While the present state of things is so cheering it should not be forgotten, that as it was produced by harmony, so, by dissension it can be lost. Harmony, concession, and combined effort are as necessary to preserve power as to win it—as essential to administration as to the struggle. The great Presidential battle is too near at hand for any true democrat to think of any thing but the cherished principles of the party; and the harmony of its action. Everything like "stocking the cards" for the Presidential nomination should be frowned down. All scheming and intriguing should be denounced. Politicians should be taught by the people that the making of a President is their business, and that they prefer attending to it at their own time and in their own way, and that they have not delegated it to any set, or clique, or the friends of any anxious aspirant.

## REPUBLICAN BANNER.

In Peace, protect; in War, defend.

Tuesday Oct. 30, 1855.

### SALISBURY.

Mr. H. HOGAN HELPER, is our general traveling agent and is authorized to receive subscriptions to the Republican Banner, and to receipt for the same.

CITY AGENCIES—D. M. ZIMMERMAN, Esq. of Philadelphia, and W. S. LAWTON & Co., of Charleston, are our authorized Agents for these Cities, and are empowered to receive Subscriptions and to contract for Advertisements for the REPUBLICAN BANNER.

The Survey of the Western Road has commenced under the supervision of Mr. Turner. We hope soon to be able to announce that it has been completed, and the contracts let out the whole length of the road.

To our friends.—Any person sending us five new subscribers, with the cash, (\$10) shall receive the Republican Banner one year free. This offer is made to induce our friends to exert themselves in circulating the "BANNER." Send on the names and we will furnish you with a good family paper.

On Friday the 9th of November, there will be a celebration on the arrival of the Cars at Thomasville. Due respect has been paid to this huge monster as it draws its slow length along, and we wish the good citizens of Thomasville—"a town entirely out of doors and in the woods"—may not meet with the same ill-luck as our neighbors of Lexington, but may thousands of God's creation be then and there assembled to give the Iron horse a hearty welcome as he wakes up all nature to the appreciation of his importance when he rents the air with the shrill whistle.

From an article going the "rounds" we gather information that the war in Europe will entirely put an end to immigration to the United States. It says: "In Ireland common field hands are receiving from \$1 to \$1.25 per day. There is a wonderful shortness of supply of laborers, resulting from the war. The lowest estimate of the destruction of life attendant upon hostilities is estimated at five hundred thousand persons, capable of performing military duty." Of course this number is taken from the industrial pursuits, which will have to be supplied, the scarcity of the laborers increases the pay from half-starving to good, fat rates.

Our mail facilities are in an awful "fix" at this time. Our subscribers supplied at New Institute, Fredell County, are loud in their complaints that the Banner does not reach that office regularly. We have used every exertion in our power to remedy this, but all has proven unavailing. The Banner is mailed regularly here every Tuesday evening in readiness for the mails next morning. We hear of more complaints at this office than any other. Why is this? The mail leaves here every Wednesday morning directly by the above place, and why there should be any failures we cannot discover.

We shall "keep trying" until the difficulty is removed.

Dr. R. P. BESSEY is in town, ready to attend to all calls, he will be here during Court week and may be found at the Rowan House.

Last week we made a flying visit to the village of Charlotte, (not a city yet,) and found things over and about there about the same as elsewhere. It being Tuesday of Court, of course a gaily crowd of people were there lawing and juring considerably. Horse trading seemed to be principally the order of the day.

We learn that the Court has refused to grant licences to retailers by the small, but it seemed, and perhaps it was, that the old law was still in vogue, as the auction principle of a *ree drop* of the overjoyful did not appear to have collapsed in the least.

Charlotte is improving rapidly. The erection of a joint Depot for the Central and C. and S. C. Rail Roads, has added much to the beauty and business appearance of the place. We learned that several private residences were in course of erection on a magnificent scale.

During our short stay, we were most agreeably and sumptuously entertained at Sadler's Mammoth Hotel. This Hotel justly ranks among the first in the State. Its magnificent dimensions gives to it the very appearance of comfort; the table groaning under the most luscious viands, will tempt Epicurus himself to eat and be filled; and the accomplished manners of mine host Sadler make his guests "feel at home." With the hope that we again may soon enjoy the hospitality of this house we close this short and meagre account of our "trip to Charlotte."

"Washburn's Great Indian Amphitheatre and Circus" will be in Salisbury on the 9th and 10th of November. This company is spoken of very highly by some of the Northern and Southern papers, as the following which we take from the Boston Chronicle will show:

AS EXPECTED.—Washburn's Amphitheatre and Circus met with a most decided success, yesterday, on the Public Garden, for it indeed a most superior company. The wild appearance and exciting performances of the Indians were witnessed with the greatest interest and delight, while the graceful and wonderful feats of the Aymars and others of the equestrians, were looked upon with admiration and wonder. We can heartily recommend this establishment to the attention and patronage of our readers and all other amusement seekers.—*Bost. Chronicle*, July 29th, 1855.

We are sorry that our enterprising townsman, Mr. Fisher, has resigned the Directorship of the Western N. C. Rail Road. His services in behalf of this road will never be forgotten by its friends, and while his resignation and the reasons assigned will, we fear, tend to throw cold water on the speedy completion of this great work, we hope to see all things righted in due time; and while all will be rejoiced that all in his power will be exerted in furtherance of the work, they will still regret that he has seen it necessary, consistently with his course in the last Legislature, and as a Stockholder, to resign and thereby losing his valuable services as a Director.

#### WESTERN EXTENSION.

We regret to notice the disposition among some to retard the progress of this work, unintentionally doubtless, on account, they say, of a violation of the charter. In the first place, there never was a charter the letter of which was fully obeyed, and while the Board of Directors did, for the interest of the State and the Stockholders, depart from the letter of the Charter, still the spirit of the Charter has been fully carried out. Supposing there was money sufficient subscribed to have built and equipped the road thoroughly to some point between the towns of Newton and Morganton there would have been a serious delay in the progress of the road, arising from the fact that the county of Burke with commendable liberality, has subscribed all that it is in her power, and could not therefore have taken any part in the formation of the second company, and besides instead of being permitted to work out her stock, or a part of it, would have to pay out the cash which would be a serious injury to many of the stockholders and which enabled them to subscribe so liberally. It is the opinion of many, that the \$1,200,000 subscribed, is sufficient to grade the road between this place and Morganton and equip it for more than half the distance, the State then most assuredly, will not be so blind to her own interest as to refuse the necessary aid to equip it throughout, whereas on the other hand, had the road been built to some point short of Morganton, and all the money expended, \$200,000 or \$300,000 would have to be subscribed for the further prosecution of the road before the State, according to the letter of the Charter, would have subscribed any thing; a great delay would here ensue in raising the required amount, as the county of Burke has subscribed all that she is able to do, and the road still without the county, and it have it completed to Morganton she would have been compelled to build it; an utter impossibility.

As we said in the out set, though the letter of the Charter may have been departed from, yet its spirit has been fully sustained, and that too to the interest of the State at large and the stockholders.

The tenor of an article on the Western Extension, which appears in the last Greensborough Patriot, clearly points of the "local habitation" of Watauga, and well nigh his appointment that the Board of Directors have located the road by the town of Newton. His was the first expression of "dissatisfaction" we have heard emanating "West of Salisbury" unless from those counties that did little or nothing to secure the road in their respective counties. Watauga thinks that the failure of the scheme is a fixed fact—a certainty, because of its location; why, we cannot conceive. The county of Catawba is most certainly entitled to the road running through it, as her citizens were the first to take hold of the scheme, the first to raise her quota of subscription to secure the Charter.

That the prospects of success look gloomy is only in the imagination of disappointed "Watauga." The prospects are bright and brightening—the engineer is at work—soon the contracts will be let out, and this town will quickly be in communication with the Eden of North Carolina.

Letters from Paris state that Judge Mason, Minister to France, is very much enfeebled in consequence of a late attack of paralysis, requiring assistance in moving about and to be propped up when sitting.

To prevent Mr. Fisher's views and actions being misconstrued, we below publish his letter to the Editor of the *Watchman* and his letter of resignation, together with the resolutions passed by the Board of Directors and those offered by him, which we copy from the last *Watchman*.

#### Mr. Fisher's Letter.

SALISBURY, October 10, 1855.  
J. J. BRUNER, Esq., Ed. Carolina Watchman.  
SIR:—Your paper of to-day contains a correct report of the first meeting of the Board of Directors of the Western N. C. R. R. Co., so far as my knowledge of the same extends. May I ask of you the favor to publish the enclosed letter and resolutions, as embodying my reasons for resigning my position as a Director for the State in the Board?

I think it not strange that you should remark with surprise, on resignations of positions which, although far more "burdens" of responsibility, than "posts of honor," are nevertheless such offices of trust as no man has a right to desert without reason—therefore, I desire, in justice to myself, to let it be understood, that my own "shifting" of this burden was not for my convenience.

As respects Judge Ellis, while writing, it is proper enough for me to say in his absence, that he was elected a Director, not being present himself, and resigned because, as his letter expressed, of his inability to attend the first meeting of the Board, when he ascertained that meeting was likely to be one of important business properly requiring a full Board.

I do not feel willing to have my course misunderstood, or to be subjected to censure for a seeming default of duty to all interests involved—and of service in behalf of the State towards this work, which has heretofore, in its beginning and its progress, engaged so much of my earnest and anxious labor.

I desire to add also—that as respects the progress of the work, according to the resolutions, my objection was to their violation of the charter so liberally granted by the Representatives of the people of North Carolina in the last General Assembly.

I deny that any man in Burke County, from whence this movement comes, is more earnestly desirous of seeing this Road extended as soon as possible to Morganton, than I am, and more, I deny that any man in that County has labored more to effect this—but rather would I see this grand scheme fail, and the charter even be lost,—looking only with hope full trust to the future,—than see one perversion of the Charter, or one word of the plighted faith of the men of Western North Carolina violated.

Very respectfully yours,  
CHARLES F. FISHER.

Resolutions passed by the Board of Directors:  
Resolved, That the Chief Engineer be instructed to survey a route for the Western N. C. Road from the town of Salisbury to the town of Morganton, in Burke County, on the most eligible line, and that they locate said Road through the County towns of Statesville and Newton.

Resolved, That so soon as said Road is located by the Engineers, that the contracts along the entire route from Salisbury to Morganton be let out, and that the Stockholders be preferred in the granting of contracts where the same guarantees are given for the completion of the contracts within the time required by the rule adopted by the Board on that subject.

Resolutions offered by Mr. Fisher as a substitute for those passed, and rejected by the Board:

Resolved, That the President be instructed to cause to be made a survey over the country, beginning at the Town of Salisbury, and terminating at Morganton, with a view of ascertaining the best ground for the location of the Road between these points,—and that this survey be carefully directed to determine the practicability of locating the Road by or near each County seat intermediate between the two points named.

Resolved, That in respect to the location and distance of Road to be put under contract for the first division, the same shall be determined hereafter, whenever the survey may be completed as above named, and the Report of the Chief Engineer is made to this Board,—and that the distance said first division shall be put under contract, said distance necessarily be determined under the terms of the Charter by the said Report and estimates, accordingly to the letter of the Charter, which requires that "The Company shall have completed, equipped and in full operation, with one or more tracks, for the transportation of passengers and freight, the first division of said road, and all the necessary ware-houses, water stations and buildings" to the extent of the capital stock subscribed.

Resolved, That as soon as the survey is completed to a sufficient distance in the opinion of the Board, a location shall be made, and the contracts along the line let out, and that in the granting of contracts, the preference and guarantees be offered, as by other bidders, both as to payments and time of completion.

#### Letter of Resignation.

SALISBURY, October 5, 1855.  
To the President and Directors  
of the Western N. C. R. R. Co.:

I tender to you my resignation of the office of Director in this Company, to take effect this day, and ask that the same be accepted.

However much I may regret the necessity which impels me to this course, it is in my opinion such as leaves me no discretion to act otherwise. Under a sense of duty to the State, whose interests in this corporation I am required to regard, and of self respect, for the pledges made publicly as a representative in the General Assembly, and privately as a man of Western North Carolina, assuming to answer for her people, as I deemed myself authorized to do freely and fully, touching their character and conduct, I cannot longer act in the Board after the adoption of the Resolution this morning—which, in my view, has determined a course of action in the inception of this great and important work, in direct contravention of the terms of the charter.

This expression might be regarded as strong one, as that of an individual member, set forth against a majority of the body, were it not that I claim the right to make it from my knowledge of what was clearly, and most emphatically declared and accepted as the meaning of the charter, by those who framed, explained and enacted it in the last General Assembly.

Aside from the question whether I could as one of the State's Representatives in the Board continue to act in this office longer than my judgment regards the action of the body to be lawful (a matter of individual opinion entirely) it is in my apprehension, very clear, that I cannot do so, when this action is in direct opposition to the most emphatic and solemn pledges made personally, in assurance that this very course would not be adopted,—as the opponents of the measure charged would be done.

I can now only regret that, in what seems to have been over much zeal for the great scheme in question, and overmuch confidence in assuming to speak, I was ever led to join in making these pledges.

It was for you to judge whether they were wisely made, and whether I have any reason to ask that they be observed.

It is for me to determine, as I am accustomed to do, without regard to opinions or consequences, what is in my course of duty. I can only repeat my sincere regret for the necessity which impels me to this course, and my earnest hope that this great work may progress happily and successfully.

I can never fail to render freely, whatever aid is in my ability, to its prosecution.

I have the honor to be  
very respectfully,  
your obedient servant,  
CHARLES F. FISHER.

NOVEMBER ELECTIONS.—Elections will be held in Louisiana and Mississippi on Monday, November 5; in New York and Wisconsin on Tuesday, November 6; in Maryland on Wednesday, November 7; and in Massachusetts on Monday, November 12.

#### KNOW NOTHINGISM AND MASONRY.

We cannot forbear inserting the following striking contrasts between Know-nothings and Free Masons, drawn with such life-like fidelity by John W. Forney, in a late address on religious intolerance and political proscription delivered at Lancaster, Pa.:

"And as if to crown this act of brazen inconsistency, we hear the followers of these societies, the foes of Masonry a few years ago, openly justifying their course by comparing their organization with the ancient and honorable fraternity of Masons! Could delusion and deceit any further go! It is a vain and hopeless task, however, to attempt to reconcile the existence of Christian proscription with that of the fraternity of Masons. The latter is purely and exclusively benevolent. It gathers under itsegis men of every race and clime, and enforces the holy obligations of friendship in every part of the civilized world. B-t where are the trophies of Know Nothing benevolence and charity? Where are the widows and orphans it has relieved from misery and want? Shall we go to the expelled families of Louisville? To the Haggards driven with curses into the wilderness with their proscribed children? To the Racheis who mourn and will not be comforted?"

#### COLD WEATHER HAS SET IN "IN DEAD EARNEST."

The white frosts can be seen without rising with the Sun—as our spelling book used to say the wise man did. Blankets and overcoats for the outer man and hot coffee and biscuits ditto for the inner, are comfortable at present.

MAD DOGS!—We understand that several of these animals have been seen in this town and vicinity lately, and that several have been killed. We hope the Commissioners will give orders that dogs be penned up forthwith, and that all such that do object by their snarls and growlings shall receive their quietus, whether Tray, Blanche or Sweetheart. "Out upon the dogs!"

Dr. Kirk was killed in a duel near Savannah on Saturday week by John Chaplin, Esq., his own brother-in-law. The difficulty is said to have originated in the distribution of some property. Mr. Chaplin fired his two first shots in the air, and was slightly wounded each time, but seeing that his antagonist was determined to kill him, his second told him that if he intended to throw away his shot he (the second) would assume the position of principal.

Accordingly, at the next fire, Mr. Chaplin directed his bullet with fatal effect, shooting his adversary through the heart. Dr. Kirk was from this State.—*Charleston Standard*

WORKINGS OF THE REGISTRY SYSTEM.—The following from the Cleveland Plaindealer shows some of the beneficial effects of the registry system:

"Under the new registry system mail depredators stand but a poor chance of escape. Within a few days past several registered letters from Indianapolis, directed to and through the Cleveland post office, came up missing. Under the new system, postmasters are the first to notice a letter in a separate envelope generally arrives, notifying the postmaster that such a letter has been sent, and a receipt for which is asked by return mail.

"A boy by the name of Peter Phillips was suspected of the theft. He has lately been employed as a messenger by P. Farly, who is employed by the railroads to carry the mails from the post office to the depots, and in this capacity had access to the office as a sworn agent.

"A decoy package was placed in his way, and an opportunity given to test his honesty, when the bait took, and he was caught in the very act. To-day he was arrested, and \$157 of the money recovered, \$42 of which was the same as that placed in the decoy and marked by the deputy postmaster.

"He confessed to the taking of four money letters, but cannot remember the amounts taken, or the address, as he threw the envelopes into the lake. He has a widowed mother, is of poor family, and was considered honest beyond suspicion, until he began to frequent dance and drinking-houses, and show his money in such places."

#### NORTH CAROLINA FRUITS.

Who has not heard of the prolific soil of Buncombe? (we do not mean in matter of eloquence merely.) It is said that the Irish potatoes of that region are the best in the United States, and we have heard much from travelers of the excellent qualities of the fruits. We can believe even more than we have heard, after examining a specimen of apples with which we have been complimented by Messrs. JOHN STROZE, formerly of this State, who have engaged in farming on the French Broad River—a region alike to the seekers of the picturesque and the fruitful. The larger specimen of these apples weigh over twenty ounces, and they are of a fine flavor. A country that can produce such fruits is worth cultivating, and we may look forward with anxious hope to the time when improved means of transportation will substitute in our market the abundant and delicious fruits of North Carolina for those which we now get sparingly from a more distant region.

#### Charleston Mercury.

Peas for Stock.—It is the opinion of the editors of the Soil of the South that peas are dangerous for stock in lime land, but harmless on sandy soils. The experience of other intelligent farmers, who have tried the experiment, is confirmatory of this opinion. As this is the season for pasturing stock on peasfields, and as hogs in particular are rather a scarce crop, it might be well for citizens who cultivate the lime land to look a little to the fact suggested. One thing is known to every observing man, and that is, that peas kill some men's hogs, whilst they fatten others. There must be some cause for this, and if experience has shown that it is owing to the quality of the soil on which the article of food is produced, the remedy is in every man's hands.

#### Arrival of the Africa.

HALLAM, Oct. 24, 1855.  
The steamer Africa arrived here last night, with one week's later advices from Europe. She brings Liverpool dates to October 10, and several days' later accounts from the Crimea.

#### FROM THE CRIMEA.

The news generally is made up of details of previous matters regarding the progress of the war.

There had been some further skirmishing, but without decided advantage to either party. The Russians still occupy northern Scutopol, and are fortifying it in great strength. Gortschakoff is determined to hold it. He asserts that his supplies are ample, and that he encounters no difficulty in procuring more. His army is being largely reinforced, and a large reserve is outside the place.

It is rumored, also, that the allies intend making another powerful demonstration on northern Scutopol very soon; that they are preparing vigorously for that event, and intend routing the enemy at all hazards before winter fully sets in. Another great battle is speedily looked for.

France was much excited in her finances, and heavy failures were expected. The same may be said of England. Austria and Prussia present no new features in their governmental affairs.

Spain was comparatively quiet.

The allies are actively engaged on the line of the Danube, preparing for hostilities.

Kars, in Asia, still holds out against its Russian besiegers.

Scutopol was quiet, with the exception of an occasional shot from the Russian batteries.

A slight engagement had taken place near Kertsch, terminating favorably to the allies.

The allies are threatening to attack Perekop, and the bombardment of Odessa by the allied fleet was expected to take place immediately.

#### THE MARKETS.

The Liverpool breadstuffs market was firm. Flour had advanced 3 to 4d. per barrel; Baltimore and Philadelphia brands, 43 a 44 shillings; Canal, 42s. 6d. Wheat was firm at full prices, and in good request. Indian corn in steady demand. Cotton was dull caused by the money pressure. A decline of 1-8th to 3-16th, per pound is noticed on all grades. Provisions were firm, at full prices.

Sugars and molasses steady. Coffee tending upwards. Manchester trade dull. Yarns downward. Tobacco was in fair request at previous prices.

The English money market is much excited, and more stringent. The subject of the suspension of the banks of France and England is still agitated, and absorbs great attention. Nothing definite is yet known as to what will be eventually done. The preponderance of sentiment is that a suspension may finally take place. In financial circles there is great excitement. Capitalists are withdrawing their means, and a general system of curtailing has already commenced. Late advices from the Crimea exhibit no special change in affairs there.

THE GREAT COMET OF 1856, which was expected in 1848, and on account of whose nonappearance Sir John Herschel put a craze on his telescope, M. Bonome, a distinguished German astronomer, finds not to be due till 1858. With immense labor he has gone over all the intricate calculations, and estimates that the comet would be retarded to that extent by the influence of the planets. The periods of its return have been estimated at 75, 100, 125, and 150 years, and it will not return before 1858. Its present period will be longer by 9 years than ever before.

#### For the Banner.

At a called communication of Mocksville Lodge, No. 134, held at Lodge room on Monday evening, October 22, A. D. 1855, A. L. 5855.

WHEREAS, it has pleased an all wise Providence to remove from our midst, our esteemed brother SHADRACK C. FITZGERALD, whom it has been our melancholy duty to consign to the grave.

Resolved, That in his death this Lodge has sustained the loss of a worthy, zealous and upright member, and his family an affectionate husband and father, and his surviving parents a kind and affectionate son, and society at large a most exemplary citizen.

Resolved, That we recognize in this painful bereavement the uncertain and precarious tenure of our existence, and admonishes us not to live up to our obligations as Masons and men, that when the final summons comes to us as to the departed, we may also be ready to meet our God.

Resolved, That we tender to the widow and family of the deceased in their afflictions, our most heart felt sympathy.

Resolved, That in token of respect for the memory of our deceased brother, we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the widow and family of the deceased, and to Whig & Advocate, Watchman and Banner for publication.

G. A. BINGHAM, Sec'y, pro tem.

#### Tribute of Respect.

MOCKVILLE DIVISION, No. 11.

October 9th 1855.

WHEREAS, as all wise Providence has this day removed from our midst our highly esteemed and much loved brother SHADRACK C. FITZGERALD, who was endeared to us by his faithfulness to our cause and the cause of humanity, by his high and honorable conduct among his fellows, and by the constant exercise of christian virtues, therefore

Resolved, That we bow in humble submission to the Disposer of human events, under this afflictive dispensation, feeling assured that his mercy has removed our brother into a happier state of existence.

Resolved, That in the death of Shadrack C. Fitzgerald, Mocksville Division has sustained a loss of which we are deeply sensible, and which we do not expect soon to see replaced.

Resolved, That our heart felt sympathies are due, and are hereby tendered to the family of our departed brother, who was to them, a kind husband and an affectionate father, with the assurance that our sorrows are mingled with their own.

Resolved, That the members of this Division wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days, and that the members of Farmington Division be requested to do the same.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be presented to the bereaved widow of our brother, and that they also be published in the Salisbury papers and the Spirit of the

JOHN H. WAGGOMAN, W.  
F. S. HOLMES, R. S.







■ ■ miles West of Organ Church, and respectfully offers his *Professional Services* to the people of the surrounding country.  
Rowan Co., May 3, 1955. 40-11m



From the Knickerbocker Magazine.

### Gaiter Boots.

BY ROBERT RATTLEBRAIN, A. M.

O dainty foot!  
O gaiter boot!  
To pierce you're shocking;  
I only know  
Of one thing worse,  
And that's a snow white stocking.

So neat and clean,  
Together seen,  
E'en stoics must agree  
To vote  
What Gray once wrote,  
A handsome L. E. G.

The lustrous theme  
Of midnight dream,  
The very soul of song;  
Man wants you little  
Here below,  
And never wants you long.

By Plato ne'er  
Sent tripping here;  
By Plato rather given,  
To lead poor man  
(An easy plan)  
To any place but heaven.

Yet still I vow  
There's magic now  
About a woman's foot,  
And cunning was  
The wizard hand  
That made a gaiter boot.

For while the knave  
The gaiters gave  
To mortals to ensnare them,  
Mankind he hoaxed,  
And even coaxed  
The angels down to wear them.

**PERSIAN LITERATURE.**—The following beautiful lines are translated from a Persian poet. A correspondent of the Transcript says: "It is hard, indeed, to tell whether the poetry, the humanity, or the religion in the verses strikes one most."

I saw some handfuls of the rose in bloom,  
With bands of grass suspended from a dome.  
Isaid—"What means this worthless grass, that it  
Should in the rose's fairy circle sit?"  
Then wept the grass, and said—"Be still and know  
The kind their old associates ne'er forego  
Mine is no beauty, hue, or fragrance, true!  
But in the garden of my Lord I grew!"

### ADVERTISING.

Has given many a good business.  
Has saved many a falling business.  
Has rescued many a lost business.  
Has revived many a dull business.  
Has engaged many a small business.  
Has preserved many a large business.  
Has created many a new business.  
Has secured success in every business.  
Will kill off old fogy business.  
And cause many to mind their business.  
So, hereafter, advertise your business.

### STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The State Agricultural Society has held meetings every night during the week, in the Commons Hall. The attendance has been large, and able and instructive speeches have been delivered by a number of gentlemen.

The following Officers of the State Society have been elected for the ensuing year:—Hon. Thomas Ruffin, Alameda, unanimously re-elected President. Vice Presidents, John S. Dancy, of Edgecombe; R. H. Smith of Halifax; Dr. W. R. Holt, of Davidson; and Gov. Graham of Orange. Corresponding and Recording Secretary, Thos. J. Lemay; Treasurer J. F. Hutchins.—N. C. Standard.

**KNOWLEDGE.**—How beautiful and exalted are the following sentiments of De Witt Clinton:

"Pleasure is a shadow, wealth is vanity, and power pagent; but knowledge is ecstatic in enjoyment, perennial in fame, unlimited in space, and infinite in duration. In the performance of its sacred offices it fears no danger, spends no expense omits no exertion. It scales the mountain's look into the volcano, dives into the ocean, perforates the earth, encircles the globe explores sea and land, contemplates the distant ascends the sublime! No place too remote for its grasp, no heaven too exalted for its reach."

**A LARGE HOG.**—Mr. William Price, of Bridge Farm, Vermilion county, Illinois, has a pig three years old, which weighs one thousand pounds. He was not fed last summer, but run on blue grass. His length is seven feet two inches, height three feet five inches, and girth around the body six feet six inches. He has grown three inches in height this summer, and the owner is of opinion that if he is kept until he is six years old, he will be the largest hog in the Union.

From the Northern Farmer.

### DRAINING AND IMPROVING LANDS.

I well know that much has been written on this subject, and many farmers have profited by its advantages; but so long as there is a piece of un reclaimed land capable of being rendered valuable by draining, so long is the subject worthy of being brought before the owner.

Some six years ago there was on my father's farm a piece of land nearly worthless, yielding only a light crop of grass of an inferior quality. Part of it was very stony, and the rest a blue clay, impervious to water and almost so to the plow. It was broken up and thoroughly drained, thus making a convenient depositary for the stones, which were used to lay a drain on the bottom, and then filled to within eight or ten inches of the surface with the small stones, and covered with earth. After cropping it for a few years, and manuring lightly, it was seeded with timothy, and for the three years past, it has yielded about three tons of good hay to the acre, each season, at the first crop, and a heavy crop of feed after it. The whole improvement has resulted from underdraining.

Such work is generally best done in August or September, when other business is less pressing, and the ground in good condition to be worked.

J. H. DICKERSON.  
Mount Carmel, July 17, 1855.

A California contemporary, speaking of a new paper, just started, says, "it only lacks ability and character to be influential."

## SALISBURY FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE fourth session under the direction of the subscriber, will open on the 1st of October next and continue five months. The number of pupils entered last session was 59,—19 increase on the session before. Not a death has occurred among the pupils during the three sessions in which we have had charge. There have been but two or three cases of even slightly serious sickness. Few schools, we believe, can say as much, in this respect. We hope to have some apparatus, and other improved facilities for imparting instruction next session.

Eighteen or twenty boarders can be accommodated in the family of the principal.  
Terms will continue as heretofore, viz:  
Board and tuition per session of five months including washing, fuel and lights, \$67 50  
Music on Piano, 20 00  
Use of Instrument, 2 50  
Guitar, 10 00  
Pencil drawing or water color painting, 10 00  
Oil painting, 20 00  
French language, 10 00  
Latin and Greek with other studies, 5 00  
For day pupils the price will vary from \$8 to \$15.  
For fuel and other contingencies 50 cts each.  
Pupils will be charged for board or tuition from the time of entrance until the end of the session, but no deduction made after entrance, except in cases of actual sickness of a protracted character.  
Payment in advance is not always insisted on, but the money is always considered due from the time of entrance. JESSE RANKIN.  
August, 1855. 5-14  
P. N. C. Whig, copy 5 times and forward as usual.

### TO SHIPPERS

**HUGH L. TINLY & CO.**  
(SUCCESSORS TO TINLY AND HERRON.)  
Receiving and Forwarding Agents,  
AND  
General Commission Merchants,  
No. 2 Exchange Street, South Atlantic Wharves,  
CHARLESTON, S. C.

GIVE your personal attention to the sale of Cotton as customary, or by special contract, all other kinds of Produce and Manufactures, and make prompt returns of the same, for 25 per cent. commission.

We will CONTINUE, as heretofore, to give our special attention to the Receiving and Forwarding of all goods consigned to us, for 10 cents per package.

Machinery, large packages of Furniture, &c., charged in proportion to trouble and responsibility, for advancing freights and charges, 25 per cent.

Persons shipping Goods or Produce through this house, may rely upon their interest being POSITIVELY PROTECTED, both against over-charge and loss of goods.

We have in no instance nor will we detain any goods for freight and charges.

We would respectfully beg leave to refer to the following gentlemen, with whom we have had business transactions, and who can testify to our honesty and integrity.

John Caldwell, President of S. C. R. R. Columbia.  
U. P. Sallague, Sup. of Public Works, Columbia.  
P. W. McMaster, Librarian of S. C. College, Columbia.  
P. W. Fuller, Columbia.  
John King, Jr., S. C. R. R. Agent, Charleston.  
Henry Morrison, Agent of New York Steamers.

Holmes & Stoney, Agents of New York Sailing Packets.  
H. F. Baker & Co., Agents of Baltimore and Philadelphia Sailing Packets.  
J. W. Caldwell, Agent of Baltimore Steamers and Boston Sailing Packets.  
July 13, 1855. 7-9-11

## MOCKSVILLE MALE ACADEMY.

THE next session of this Institution commences on Thursday the 9th of August. The subscriber in taking charge of the school, will only say, that he will use his utmost endeavors to sustain the reputation which the school has hitherto enjoyed. Young men will be prepared to enter any class in the University which they may desire.

### TERMS.

Primary Department, per session of five months, \$3 00  
Higher English Branches, 12 00  
Classics, 15 00  
August 7, 1855. JOHN B. GRETTIER. 11-11

REFERENCES.  
President and Faculty of the University; Hon. John M. Morehead, Hon. John M. Dick, Greensborough; Francis E. Shober, Esq., J. P. Bell, Esq., Salisbury.

## VALUABLE LANDS AND Town Lots FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at the Court House in Salisbury, on Tuesday the 6th day of November next, that

**Valuable Plantation**  
belonging to the Estate of Frederick Mowery, containing about

**200 Acres,**

and lying within one mile of the town of Salisbury, and adjoining the lands of Wm. H. Horsh, Robert Murphy, Robert M. Utzman, Horace L. Roberts, and others. This tract has on it about

**100 ACRES OF TIMBERED LAND**  
and the balance is in a high state of cultivation, having good meadows, being well watered, &c.  
ALSO another tract called the Hellard tract, adjoining the lands of Wm. Gray, deceased, George Ritchie, James Thompson and others, containing about

**100 Acres.**

ALSO these VALUABLE **TOWN LOTS,**  
now occupied severally by Martin Gault, Mr. Ide and John L. Wright, the latter, that portion fitted up as a Carriage Manufactory, lying in the great South Square of the town of Salisbury.

Proceedings given of the Lands on the 10th day of November next, and of the Houses and Lots on the 1st day of January 1856.  
Terms of Sale, 12 months credit, with interest after 6 months.

SAMUEL REEVES, Esq.,  
Sept. 25, 1855. 17-7-11

**TO DAGUERRETYPEISTS.**  
A HANDSOME ROOM, with side and sk. light combined, can be found at the Rowan House, kept by H. L. ROBERTS.

**Blank Deeds for Sale**  
AT THE BANNER OFFICE

## NOTICE.

JUST received from Philadelphia, a Superior lot of Shoes of all kinds, City made; Gentlemen's and Ladies Gaiters and Shoes, from the finest to the common and cheap article. A good assortment of Bregans for Plantation use. Children's Shoes of all sizes and prices. Call soon opposite Murphy's Granite Building. J. H. HOWARD.  
Salisbury, Sept. 11, 1855. 15-11

## NOTICE

Is hereby given to all persons indebted to Miller, & James, that the Notes and accounts of that firm have been transferred to Bell & Jones, and all concerned must pay Bell & Jones, or H. HOGAN HELDER, who is their only authorized Agent.  
September 25, 1855 17-11

**WM. K. BRAILSFORD,**  
Commission Merchant  
AND AGENT FOR  
Baltimore & Philadelphia Packets.  
LIBERAL ADVANCES made on Consignments of Produce to my address for sale.  
Charleston, S. C., Sept. 11, 1855. 15-11

**DR. R. P. BESSENT,**  
A REGULAR GRADUATE  
OF THE  
Baltimore College of Dental Science.

WOULD inform the citizens of Rowan and the public generally, that he has removed to the town of Salisbury, and may be found at the Rowan House, except when professionally abroad.  
Communications by mail, or otherwise, promptly attended to.  
October 27, 1854. 1123

**Grand Lecturer.**  
**ALEXANDER MURDOCH** Esq., of Salisbury, has been appointed Grand Lecturer, for the Grand Lodge of Masons, in the Western District of North Carolina.  
May 28, 1855. 1-11

**THE Scientific American.**  
Eleventh Year.

**SPLENDID ENGRAVINGS AND PRIZES.**  
The Eleventh Annual Volume of this useful publication commences on the 17th day of September next.

THE "SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN" is a PUBLISHED PERIODICAL, devoted chiefly to the promulgation of information relating to the various Mechanic and Chemical Arts, Industrial Manufactures, Agriculture, Patents, Inventions, Engineering, Millwork, and all interests which the light of Practical Science is calculated to advance.

Reports of U. S. Patents granted are also published every week, including Official Copies of all the Patent claims, together with news and information upon Thousands of other subjects. The Contributions to the Scientific American are among the most Eminent Scientific and practical men of the times. The editorial department is universally acknowledged to be conducted with great ability, and to be distinguished not only for the excellence and truthfulness of its discussions, but for the carelessness with which error is combated and false theories are exploded.

Mechanics, Inventors, Engineers, Chemists, Manufacturers, Agriculturists, and people of every profession in life, will find the Scientific American to be a great value in their respect to callings. Its carefully and suggestively will save them hundreds of dollars annually, besides affording them a continual source of knowledge, the experience of which is beyond pecuniary estimate.

The Scientific American is published once a week; every number contains eight large quarto pages, forming annually a complete and valuable volume, illustrated with several hundred original Engravings.

Specimen copies sent GRATIS.  
TERMS.—Single Subscriptions, \$2 a year, or \$1 for six months. Five copies, for six months \$1; for a year, \$2.

For further Club rates and for statement of the fourteen large CASH PRIZES, offered by the publishers, see Scientific American, or Southern, Western and Canada money, or Post Office Stamps, taken at par for subscriptions. Letters should be directed (post paid) to MUNN & CO., 128 Fulton Street, New York.

### The great Southern Weekly!

**THE SPECTATOR**  
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

A FAMILY JOURNAL OF LITERATURE AND NEWS FOR SOUTHERN READERS.

THE South has too long been dependent upon the northern cities for its periodical literature. The weekly newspapers of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, have swept like a flood over that part of the nation south of Mason and Dixon's Line, many of them carrying with them some of the prejudices of abolitionism; and inculcating, to a greater or less extent, doctrines injurious to southern institutions. This dependence of the mass of southern readers should be thrown off—and it is believed would have been long ago, if there had been facilities in the South for the publication of first class literary papers.

THE SPECTATOR.  
Is published by a gentleman who has long been connected with some of the most celebrated and has been undertaken to supply this want—that of a high-toned weekly paper.

OF SOUTHERN INTEREST AND CHARACTER.  
The general plan of the paper is as follows: It has eight pages; three of which are filled with the best articles on Literature, Science, and the Arts; one to the editor's comments upon passing themes; one to general news, foreign and domestic; one to the interests of the Farmer—the information on this page will be mainly derived from the Agricultural Bureau of the U. S. Patent Office; one to a synopsis of the operations of the Departments of the Government; and one, during the winter, to a report of the proceedings of Congress; altogether making a plan which will be highly regarded, and which is unequalled by any paper in the country, North or South.

THE SPECTATOR is printed on new type and on fine paper. Its quarto form makes it convenient for binding, and each annual volume being accompanied by a full index, it will be a most valuable paper for reference and reference.

TERMS.  
One copy one year - - - \$2 00  
Sixteen copies one year - - - 15 00  
One copy to the maker of the club.  
No paper is sent without the money. Specimen copies can be had on application to AUG. P. HARVEY, Editor and Publisher, Washington, D. C. 18-12-11

**Job Work done here.**  
IN NEAT ORDER.

## \$25 REWARD.

**RANAWAY** from the subscriber on the 2d day of July 1855, my

**NEGRO MAN SIMON,**  
about 40 years old, native, a mulatto or Indian color; about five feet nine inches high, heavy built; and STUTTERING when talking and if excited can hardly talk at all—he is well dressed, I think he has on a linen sack coat and fur hat. He may be known by his politeness and manners, being smart, sensible and well calculated to deceive any one; but if excited or spoken to by a stranger will betray himself by stuttering and embarrassment.  
I will give the above reward for him if taken in this State and secured so that I can get him; or twenty five dollars reward and expenses paid if taken and delivered to me from any other State. Simon is lurking about Gold Hill and Lion's Mills and the neighborhood, as he has been seen thereabout.  
July 18 1855. ISAAC KESLER. 8-11

**AYER'S PILLS,**  
A new and singularly successful remedy for the cure of all Bilious diseases—Constipation, Indigestion, Jaundice, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Fevers, Gout, Humors, Nervousness, Irritability, Inflammations, Headache, Pains in the Breast, Side, Back, and Limbs, Female Complaints, &c. &c. Indeed, any few are the diseases in which a Purgative Medicine is more or less required, and much sickness and suffering might be prevented, if a harmless but effective Cathartic were more freely used. No person can feel well while a costive habit of body prevails; besides it soon generates serious and often fatal diseases, which might have been avoided by the timely and judicious use of a good purgative. This is a true fact of Colds, Fevers, and Bilious derangements. They all tend to become or produce the deep seated and formidable distempers which load the bowels all over the land. Hence a reliable family physic is of the first importance to the public health, and this will have been perfectly consummate skill to meet that demand. An extensive trial of its virtues by Physicians, Professors, and Patients, has shown results surpassing any thing hitherto known of any medicine. Cures have been effected beyond belief, where they were not substantiated by persons of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth.

Among the many eminent gentlemen who have testified in favor of these Pills, we may mention:—DR. A. A. HAYES, Analytical Chemist, of Boston, and State Assayer of Massachusetts, whose high professional character is endorsed by the U. S. S. ROBERT C. WESTHOFF, Esq., Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
ABRAHAM LAWRENCE, Minister Plenipotentiary to England.  
J. JOHN B. FITZPATRICK, Cath. Bishop of Boston.  
J. H. C. CUTLER, Esq., Practical Chemist, of New York City, endorsed by  
HON. W. L. MARCY, Secretary of State.  
Wm. B. Ayer, the highest man in America.  
S. LELAND & Co., Proprietors of the Metropolitan Hotel, and others.

These Pills, we could give many hundred certificates from all parts where the Pills have been used, but evidence even more convincing than the experience of eminent public men is found in the effects upon the individual.

These Pills the result of long investigation and study, are offered to the public as the best and most certain remedy for the present state of the human system, and which is calculated to be a process in a state of purity, and combined together in such a manner as to insure the best results. This system of compounding for medicines has been found in the Cherry Pectoral and Pills both, to produce a more efficient remedy than had hitherto been obtained by any process. The reason is perfectly obvious. While by the old mode of composition, every medicine is burdened with more or less of acrid and irritating qualities, by the Pills, the curative virtues only being retained. Hence it is self-evident the effects should prove as they have proved, more rapid, and the Pills a safer, more powerful antidote to disease than any other medicine known to the world.

And is frequently expected that my medicine should be taken under the counsel of an attending Physician, and as he could not properly judge of a medicine without a knowledge of its ingredients, and of the nature of the disease, he would be unable to supply the accurate formula by which both my Cherry Pectoral and Pills are made to the whole of the United States and British American Provinces. If, however, there should be any one who has not received them, they will be forwarded by mail to his address, each individual being supplied with full directions.

All the Patent Medicines that are offered, how few would be taken if their composition was known. The Pills consist in their ingredients, I have no mysteries. The composition of my preparations is laid open to all men, and all who are competent to judge on the subject freely acknowledge their convictions of their intrinsic merits. The Cherry Pectoral was pronounced by scientific men to be a wonderful medicine before its effects were known. Many eminent Physicians have declared the same thing of the Pills, and are more confidently, and are willing to certify that their anticipations were more than realized by their effects upon trial.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the result of impurities in the blood, and being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.  
For minute directions, see wrapper on the Box.

PREPARED BY  
**JAMES C. AYER,**  
Practical and Analytical Chemist,  
LOWELL, MASS.

Price 25 Cents per Box. Five Boxes for \$1.  
SOLD BY  
SILL & SILL, Salisbury, N. C.; KING & HEGGE, Lexington, N. C. and J. ROBERTS, Swainsboro, N. C. and by dealers in medicine every where.

**W. S. LAWTON & CO.**  
Thos. Alexander, Wm. S. Lawton  
FORMERLY OF FORMERLY OF  
YORK DISTRICT, S. C. BEACFORT DIST., S. C.

**Produce & Sea Island**  
UPLAND COTTON AND RICE  
FACTORS,  
FORWARDING & COMMISSION  
MERCHANTS,  
SOUTH ATLANTIC WHARF,  
CHARLESTON, S. C.

Our senior partner has been in the Factorage and Commission Business about twenty years. We hope by experience and attention, to give satisfaction.  
June 8, 1855. 2-11

**STAGE HOUSE.**  
AT the Rowan House kept the Stage Office for C. LUCAS & Co's Line of FOUR HORSE STAGE COACHES, from Salisbury to Charlotte, and from Salisbury to Danville Richmond and Petersburg, Va. via Lexington Jamestown and Greensboro.

Also for P. Warlick's line of Stages to Morganton, N. C.; and for the Raleigh line by way of Ashboro' and Pittsboro'.  
May 17, 1855. 1-11

**Marble Yard.**  
THE Proprietor of the old Marble Yard, in Salisbury, still continues to furnish all orders with neatness and dispatch, from the smallest head Stone to the finest Monument, at the shortest possible notice. Engraving done at usual prices. He would respectfully solicit a continuance of patronage.  
Feb 24, '55. GEO. VOGELER. 30-11

## Notice.

I HAVE on hand and for Sale a lot of **Calfs Skin Boots**, which is Manufactured of the best materials. Also Gentlemen's Shoes; Ladies' shoes, Booters & Gaiters; Children and Misses' Shoes and Boots; Boys' Shoes and Bregans. A lot of Lemmon Calf-Skin on hand, which will be made up to order. Congress Gaiter Tops, which will be Bottomed to order. Repairing &c. done at short notice.  
A lot of Horse and Mule Collars and Wagon Harness, on hand and for sale. Call and examine my stock.  
J. H. HOWARD.  
Opposite Morley's Granite Building.  
Salisbury, May 25, 1855. 52-11

**JOB OFFICE.**  
Having received a large supply of NEW AND BEAUTIFUL JOB TYPES,  
We are now prepared to execute all kinds of JOB WORK,  
SUCH AS  
CARDS, HAND BILLS, PAMPHLETS, &c. &c.,  
Neatly, Cheaply, and Expeditionity.  
CALL AT THE "BANNER" OFFICE

**A NEW SUPPLY OF**  
**WATCHES & JEWELRY**

**JAMES HORAH**  
HAS just returned from New York and Philadelphia, the largest and best assortment of WATCHES AND JEWELRY,  
consisting of  
Fine French Chronometers, Double Time  
Keeper's Independent Quarter Second  
Eight Day Watches, Jos. Johnson's 19 Jewelled Hunter's, James Nardin's  
superior Gold Hunter for Ladies,  
and a variety of other, both gold and silver.  
Gold Fob Guard and Vest Chains, Seals, Bracelets, Ear-buds, Cuff-links, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Breast-pins, Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles, silver and plated  
Spoons, Butter Knives, and a  
variety of other, both gold and silver.  
Knives of the best quality, Coral Neckties, Bracelets, and Seed Coral, and a few superior

**CLOCKS**  
and a variety of other goods too numerous to mention. Call one door below R. A. Murphy's Store and examine for yourselves.  
Clocks, Watches, and Jewelry of all kinds repaired in the best manner and on the most reasonable terms.  
JAMES HORAH.  
Salisbury, Nov. 27, 1854. 27-11

**A. BETHUNE,**  
**TAILOR,**  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
NO. 5, SPRING ST. W. C.  
4 DOORS EAST OF THE CHARLOTTE BANK.  
Feb. 16, '55. 35-11

**ROWAN HOUSE.**  
H. L. ROBERTS, PROPRIETOR.  
SALISBURY, N. C.

THIS House, so quietly situated and so orderly, is conducted by the indefatigable proprietor, has now an established reputation, being one of the best Hotels in the State.

The second enlargement is now nearly completed, making a new addition of twelve elegant rooms, superbly furnished, and in all respects added to the House within the last two years by the present proprietor, who returns his thanks to a generous public for the liberal reward of his efforts to please them. The unprecedented increase of his business demands he should bestow upon these patrons every exertion which is being made to render them comfortable while sojourning with him.

To the large number of regular boarders (45) who are now at the Rowan House, the most grateful acknowledgments are made for their united assistance in adding to the reputation of the House, and the little trouble required to satisfy them.  
H. L. ROBERTS, Proprietor.  
May 17, 1855. 1-11

**WM. R. WILSON.**  
**LARGE DEALER**  
In Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Spectacles, Cutlery, Perfumery, Fancy articles &c., &c. He is constantly receiving direct from the Manufacturers new supplies of the latest styles, which he offers at Northern prices for cash. He invites all to give him a call, and examine his stock. One door East of Wm. Murphy's Granite building. The strictest attention is paid to the repairing of Watches, Jewelry, Music boxes, Accordions, &c. All Watch work warranted twelve months.  
W. R. WILSON.  
Salisbury Feb 23 '55. 39-11

**MANSION HOTEL.**  
SALISBURY, N. C.

THE subscriber having taken charge of the above establishment, begs leave to inform the public, that there shall be no effort wanting on his part to make this one of the first class Hotels. He flatters himself, that having the advantage of a Rail Road market, his table will always be supplied with all the luxuries the seasons can afford. Call and give me a trial.  
WM. B. GRANT.  
May 25, 1855. 52-11

**Shoe Your Negroes.**  
A LARGE supply of heavy Negro shoes, for Sale, and Orders promptly filled. Call early and get a good article. Opposite Murphy's Granite building.  
J. H. HOWARD.  
Salisbury, Sept. 4th, 1855. 11-14

**Please Notice This.**  
THE subscriber wishing to retire from the Tailoring and Clothing business, requests all persons indebted to him to call and settle, by the first of December next, as after that date, he will be unable to transact business. There will be no indulgence given after that date.  
N. B. A small stock of good clothing on hand, which will be disposed of on very low terms.  
HORACE H. BEARD.  
Salisbury, Aug. 29th, 1855. 39-11

## SMITH & BOWLER.

HAVING rebuilt their large Carriage manufactory are now in full blast once more, and ready to supply their customers, and all others in want of

**Carriages,**  
**BUGGIES, ROCKAWAYS, &c. &c.**  
at the shortest notice. They now have on hand some new Vehicles as can be found in any part of the Country, and they promise that they will also sell at as low prices.  
Thankful for past encouragement, they hope that for the future (notwithstanding the late disastrous fire) to receive a continuance and to be able to satisfy all who may call on them, both as to cheapness and durability of their work.  
Salisbury, July 13, 1855. 8-11

## SOMETHING NEW.

**Will you Ride or Walk.**  
**BELL, EARNHART, & CO.**  
HAVE opened a Livery or Public Stable, near the Depot in the town of Salisbury, where they will hold themselves in readiness to hire

**Horses and Vehicles**  
to the public, and also to furnish Conveyances and Drivers to any point from Salisbury. They will also hold themselves in readiness to do any day or night work that may be desired in the town and from the Depot on short notice, and also will have teams and wagons to haul any goods or Freight.

That may be wanted to any point remote from this place.  
Stock Drivers will find our stable and lot open for their accommodation, if desired.  
Our terms shall be made as easy as possible. We would inform the public that we have employed Mr. JOHN A. SKIDER to superintend our business, and that he is our authorized Agent.  
Horses kept on hand for sale.  
Salisbury, January 5, 1855. 1-32

**W. P. ELLIOTT,**  
(Late of Worth & Elliot, Fayetteville, N. C.)  
**GENERAL COMMISSION**  
AND  
**FORWARDING MERCHANT.**  
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Orders for Merchandise, and consignments of Flour and other Produce, for sales or shipment, thankfully received and promptly attended to.  
June 1, 1855. 1-4-11

**New Goods! New Goods!**  
**J. D. BROWN & LEMLY**  
ARE now receiving their SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK OF

**Dry Goods,**  
which, when complete, will compare favorably with any in the Western part of the State, in Style and Prices.  
Salisbury, April 6, 1855. 45-11

**Notice.**  
ALL persons indebted to the estate of Samuel and Elizabeth Turner, deceased are hereby notified to come forward and make immediate settlement. Longer indulgence cannot be given.  
JOHN RICE, Adm  
April 27, 1855. 1-4-11

**G. A. KNUFFER.**  
**R. R. HENDRIX**  
**NEUFFER & HENDRIX,**  
**COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**  
FOR THE SALE OF  
Flour, Grain, & Produce Generally,  
CHARLESTON, S. C.  
August 9, 1855. 11-11

**Land and Mill for Sale!**  
A RARE opportunity is here presented by the subscriber to a fine tract of land, to purchase the above property. The tract consists of

**150 Acres**  
of the best Land in Rowan County, about half of which is most splendidly timbered, and the other is under a high state of cultivation. On the tract is also a large and excellent mill-pond.

**THE MILL**  
is newly repaired, and is situated at a good distance from any other Mill, and has heretof